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VOL. XXV, NO. 33.

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is selling goods at such astonishing low prices and paying such HIGH Prices for Produce—particularly Chickens, Eggs, Butter, Dried Fruit, &c., that it will pay any one wishing to purchase Goods or sell produce to give them a call when in town.

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Herald and Tribune.

JONESBORO, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1893.

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THE BEST GOODS.

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THE LOWEST PRICES.

OUR MOTTO.

GIVE US A CALL.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We give such portions of the message as we think will be of interest to our readers:

THE HAWAIIAN AFFAIR.
It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present administration, the existing government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown, and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the provisional government of the islands and the United States and submitted to the Senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for examination and dispatched Jas. H. Blount, of Georgia, to Honolulu as a special commissioner to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the change of government, and of all conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty. After a thorough and exhaustive examination Mr. Blount submitted to me his report showing beyond all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been subverted by the active aid of our representative to that government, and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States, which was landed for that purpose, at the instance of our Minister. Upon the facts developed, it seemed to me that the only honorable course of our government to pursue, was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us, and to restore, as far as practicable, the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result within the constitutional limits of executive power, and recognizing our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changed conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present Minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. Thus far no information of the accomplishment of any definite results have been received from him.

Additional advice are soon expected. When received they will be promptly sent to the Congress, together with all other information at hand, accompanied by a special executive message, fully detailing all the facts necessary to a complete understanding of the case, and presenting a history of all the material events leading up to the present situation.

THE REPEAL ACT, ETC.
The recent repeal of the provision of law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the government as a feature of our monetary policy, has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most salutary and far reaching. In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know, at this time, precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent financial perturbation, time is necessary for the reestablishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence, the money which has been withdrawn from hoarding places is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency, abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business. In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise action.

It seems to me that it would be wise to give general authority to the President to invite other nations to such a conference at any time when there should be a fair prospect of accomplishing an international agreement on the subject of coinage.

I desire also to earnestly suggest in regard to the issuance of government bonds that the authority now vested in the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds is not as clear as it should be and the bonds authorized are disadvantageous to the government, both as to the time of their maturity and the rate of interest.

THE PENSION ROBBERY.

On the 30th day of June, 1888, there were on the pension rolls 966,012 names, an increase of 89,944 over the number on the rolls June 30, 1887. Of these there were 17 widows and daughters of revolutionary soldiers; 85 survivors of the war of 1812; 5,425 widows of soldiers of that war; 21,318 survivors and widows of the Mexican war; 3,882 survivors and widows of Indian wars; 284 army nurses, and 475,665 survivors and widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion. The latter number represents these pensioners, an account of disabilities or death resulting from army or naval service. The number of persons remaining on the rolls June 30, 1893, who were pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, which allows pensions on account of death and disability not chargeable to army service was 499,156. The number added to the rolls during the year 1892-93, and the number dropped was 32,490. The first payment on pensions allowed during the year amounted to \$3,756,549. This includes arrears, or the accumulation between the time from which the allowance of pension dates and the time of actually granting the certificate. Although the law of 1890 permits pensions for disabilities incurred in military services, yet as a requisite to its benefits disability must exist incapacitating applicants "from the performance of manual labor to such a degree as to render them unable to earn a salary." The execution of this law in its early stages does not seem to have been in accordance with its intention, but toward the close of the last administration an authoritative construction was given to the statute; and since that time this construction has been followed. This has had the effect of limiting the operation of the law to its intended purpose.

I am unable to understand why frauds in the pension rolls should not be exposed and corrected with thoroughness and vigor. Every name fraudulently put on these rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin. Those who attempt in the line of duty to rectify these wrongs should not be accused of enmity or indifference to the claims of honest veterans. The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1893, was \$106,760,667.14. The Commissioner estimates that \$165,000,000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June 30, 1894.

CIVIL SERVICE.
The continued intelligent execution of the civil service law and the increasing approval by the people of its operation are most gratifying. The recent extension of its limitations and regulations to the employees at free delivery postoffices, which has been honestly and promptly accomplished by the commission, with the hearty cooperation of the Postmaster General, is an immensely important advance in the improvement of the civil service, and one which will be most gratefully received by the public service, but also, what is even more important in its effect in elevating the tone of political life generally.

The course of civil service reform in this country instinctively and interestingly illustrates how strong a hold a movement gains upon our people, which has underlying it a sentiment of justice and right and which, at the same time, promises better administration of their government. The law embodying this reform found its way to our statute books more from fear of the popular sentiment existing in its favor than from any love for the reform itself on the part of legislators and it has lived and grown and flourished in spite of the covert as well as open hostility of spoiled politicians, and the standing the querulous impracticability of many self constituted guardians.

Economy in public expenditure is a duty that can not innocently be neglected by those entrusted with the control of money drawn from the people for public uses. It must be confessed that our government has been guilty of a large part of our taxes are exacted and a degenerated sense of official accountability, have led to growing extravagances in governmental appropriations.

At this time, when a depleted public treasury confronts us, when many of our people are engaged in a hard struggle for the necessities of life, and when enforced economy is pressing on the great mass of our countrymen, I desire to urge, with all the earnestness at my command, that Congressional legislation be so limited by strict economy as to exhibit an appreciation of the condition of the treasury and a sympathy with the straitened circumstances of our fellow citizens. The duty of public economy is also of immense importance in its intimate and necessary relation to the task now in hand, of a revenue to meet government expenditures, and yet reducing the people's burden of taxation.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

McKinley's Opinion of the Balance of the Measure.

What it Means to the Industrial Interests of Our Country.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Governor McKinley is out with a review of the Wilson tariff bill in the New York Press. He says: "I have already said it is a good bill for Europe and bad for the United States. It is also sectional. Hoopiron is made free for bailing cotton and dutiable for all other uses. The bill is a reassertion of the economic doctrine of the old South, and a blow at the coal and iron industries of the new South. It strikes wage earners without mercy, and deals a serious blow to agricultural interests. It means that the greatest manufacturing and agricultural nation in the world is to abandon its own economic system and adopt that of a competitive nation, which it has already outstripped in the pursuit of wealth and happiness. "I have no hesitation in pronouncing this bill by far the most radical and far reaching in the direction of free trade of all tariff bills prepared by the Democrats during the last decade. It will prove more destructive to American industry than the ambiguous and uncertain cross cut proposed in 1884. It reaches far beyond the measure of 1884, and makes deeper cuts and more serious inroads into the protective system than were made in the production of Mills in 1888. It was fashioned outside the committee, printed apparently without the knowledge of the minority and without consideration and discussion in full committee. "Never in the whole course of my experience in tariff legislation has the testimony been so direct, so clear, so unequivocally, so pathetically in some instances, against the changes which the committee seems to have made. A glance at the printed testimony, published by the committee suggests doubt if the members of the committee responsible for the proposed legislation ever listened to or examined this testimony. One after another expert in the several branches of manufactures and mining referred to, representing a total of probably 6,000,000 wage earners, testified to the existing unhappy condition, that fully one half of labor is unemployed, mills and factories shut down, mines closed up, railroad transportation reduced to half its usual proportion. "Shrinkage of values, curtailed capital, uncertainty and distress are the sorrowful refrain in every instance. These unusual conditions were brought on in large measure by the fear of free trade, and touching, as they do, practically every home and fireside in the land, intensify the misery and industrial wreckage already occasioned by the agitation of this question so soon after its supposed settlement in 1890. "The bill itself undertakes to revise the revenue system. Substantially all tariff schedules are affected. The most dangerous features of the bill seems to be additions to the free list, and changes from specific to ad valorem rates of duties. The first will prove absolutely destructive to important American industries, while as to the second change experience has shown that it is productive of frauds and under valuations. The law of 1890 endeavored to correct irregularities in the collection of customs duties, while the proposed bill only aggravates them. First, the Morrison bill might have been termed a leap in the dark. Now, the Wilson bill is a reckless leap into dangers illuminated by indisputable testimony, the experience of a generation. The ad valorem feature of the bill ought to defeat the entire measure. In framing the bill of 1890, the committee introduced, wherever possible, specific duties. This system is based upon quantity, the other upon value difficult of ascertainment, resting upon the judgment of experts, all the time offering a bribe to undervaluation. The other rates upon quantity, fixed and well known the world over, always determinable and always uniform. The ad valorem system applied to our woolen industry, so English newspapers recently said, would close up half the mills in the United States. The vice

TRUTH FOR MR. CLEVELAND.

The View of a Powerful Newspaper Which Supported Him.

The Democratic party has fallen short of the expectation of the voters who made its success possible. The effect has been reactionary, tending toward its defeat as soon as it became obvious that it could not or would not through its administration of public affairs make real and rosy the dreams of its overhopeful adherents. Broadly stated, the Democratic party has thus far failed as an administrative or reform party. This is not only true of the national organization, but is equally true of the party in its administration of the affairs of the greater States and municipalities. In addition to Mr. Cleveland's failure to satisfactorily administer the spoils system of his party there is now a rapid development of this fundamental difference that exists in a party of "opposition." There is a total disagreement within the party on almost every public question entailed upon the party for settlement. There is a split on the silver question.

There is a wide divergence of opinion upon the proposition to repeal the State Bank Tax law. There is no agreement on tariff reform, and it is safe to say that there are Democratic representatives who favor every article protected by the McKinley law. The Democrats of the West are for free silver and in opposition to those of the East. The Southern wing of the party would like to return to the days of State Bank issues, in defiance of the wishes of the Democrats of the North.

The Western Democracy would like to see fulfilled the promises of the party in regard to the breaking up of trusts. The pension policy of the President is opening a chasm that is broad and deep. Democrats are inharmonious on the proposed income tax, the gold bond issue, coining the seigniorage, and, in fact, there is no principal proposition of governmental policy on which the party is united. —Chicago Daily News (Ind. Democrat).

A Hundred Thousand Magazine Order.

An event in periodical literature, not without its significance to the general public as showing the growth of the reading classes, was the receipt on the 9th of November by The Cosmopolitan Magazine of the order given below. A single order from a new company for one hundred tons of magazine. That is almost an event in the history of the world. A like order has never before been made, and if past ratios be maintained it means considerably more than half a million circulation for the December Cosmopolitan. Yet, when the list of authors and artists in the December number is examined, one is not so much surprised. It contains the only known unpublished manuscript of De Maupassant, illustrated by Verger, perhaps the most famous of European illustrators; After the World's Fair, by Paul Bourget, John J. Ingalls, William Dean Howells, Lyman J. Gage, Arthur Sherburne Hardy, Mark Twain, Robert Grant and others nearly as famous, and nearly two hundred illustrations, to which the following artists contribute: Hopkinson Smith, Kenble, Harry Fenn, F. O. Small, Attwood, Henckel, Dan Beard, Reinhardt and Remington. Think of having the World's Fair done by such expensive men as Howells, Mark Twain and Paul Bourget, and sending such artists as Charles S. Reinhardt to Chicago for a single number of a magazine to be for only 15 cents, or by subscription 12 cents. A book publisher, preparing such a book would not dare incur these expenses short of \$500,000 a copy. It is not a revolution that is an improvement upon old methods a revolution of vast importance to the reading public? The order to which reference is made reads as follows:

"Publisher Cosmopolitan. Dear Sir: Of the 300,000 copies of December number to be sent us, please send as follows: 172,650 copies regular edition, 27,350 copies R. R. edition. Yours respectfully, The American News Company."

Positive economy, peculiar merit and wonderful medicinal power are all combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it. Hood's cures.

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Gold Dust, - \$4.80 Per Bbl.

Pearl, - 4.00 "

Ivory, - 3.60 "

Snow Flake, - 3.60 "

White Frost, - 3.20 "

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